THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1830. No. 37.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,
WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, *(Farmer.)*

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15. te

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

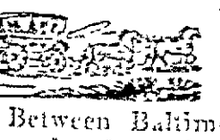
No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.*

☞The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.



The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

CRADLES! SCYTHES!

JOSEPH LITTLE,

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, and intends continuing to manufacture,

CRADLES,

of the most superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. His Cradles are insured, and he flatters himself, that all who will try them, will have no cause to be dissatisfied with their purchase. He also has on hand, and will continue to keep, a supply of the very best Grass Mowing

SCYTHES,

ready hung for use—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.

☞He has removed his Shop from David Little's, to the Building adjoining his present Dwelling-house, in Middle-street, directly opposite the Methodist Church—where the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, May 11. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

☞IRON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as

Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,
Gig Tire, do.
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,
Square and Round Iron,
Scollop Iron,
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,
Band and Strap Iron,
Bar-Iron, assorted,
Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of, on the most accommodating terms, for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 1 tf

Old Iron

WILL be received at my Iron-Store, in exchange for new, at the customary prices.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

BARGAINS.

J. B. DANNER,

HAVING purchased the Store of Gen. T. C. Miller, on the 17th of May last, and immediately made the finest additions to the Stock that were ever brought to the House—has again received, and is now opening, a SECOND SUPPLY, not to be surpassed by any, comprising every Article of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE,

China, Glass & Queensware,
Leghorn, Straw, & Gimp Bonnets,
COACH & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Grindstones, of a superior quality,
and a general assortment of
WEAVERS' REEDS, made by A. Utz:

All of which he invites the Public to call and examine; and he assures them, that his Goods shall not be excelled in quality, nor his prices in moderation, by any.

Gettysburg, June 29. tf

☞SHEEP.

M. C. CLARKSON

Has just received from Huntingdon county,

350 prime Keeping Sheep.

nearly all Wethers—which he will sell low, if application is made soon. Apply at his Store.

June 29. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. on the 1st of July, 1830, which if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post-office as Dead Letters.

B	Daniel Livelsberger
Maria Beitler	David Long
Ann Mary Bercaw	Samuel Little
Henry or Jacob Beasecker	John Linch
	William Long
David Bergstresser	William Linn
Joseph Blimoyer	Samuel Lilly
John Bowman	M
Joseph Brown 2	Ephraim Martin
John Burns 3	Adam Maurer
Fred'k Brenesholtz	Benjamin Marse
James Bond	Mrs. Murphy
Wm. Bop	Jacob Miller
Henry Bricker	John Miller
Daniel Butt	Henry Molison
Simon Becker	N
C	Joseph Nesbitt
David Chamberlain	O
John W. Cooper	Jacob Overlence
Michael Crowl	P
D	David Pfoutz
Jane Dunwoody	R
Peter Dillon	Eliz'h Ruffiesberger
Daniel Deardorff	Felix Roberts
James Duncan	John Rodeman
George Davis	S
John M. Davis	Doct. H. Smyser
Mr. Davison	Sarah N. Sloan
E	Nicholas B. Shriver
David Eicker	William Shakely
F	M. Stilwell
Philip Fleshman	Richard Sadler
G	Samuel Spangler
David Garvin	T
J. L. Gubernator	George Trostle 2
George Guinn	Abraham Tobias
H	Marg't Taughinbaugh
Solomon Hartman	John Taylor
John Hughes	John Tudor
Mr. Hemler	Miss Mary Thompson
Peter Humer	W
Alexander Horner	Joel Wall
Jacob Hartman	David Weaver 2
John Hinch	John Wilson
Rev. L. L. Hinsch 2	Magdalena Whitmore
J	Andrew White
Allen Joans	John Wharley
Lucretia M. Johnston	Samuel B. Wright
K	Benjamin Whitmore
Jacob Keefhauver	Wm. Wilson, of D.
Barnabas Kerr	John Wilson
L	Henry Witmore
John Long	Daniel Weldy
Margaret Lockhart 2	Jane R. Wilson
Joseph Lefever	David White.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

July 6. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-office, at Petersburg, (Littlestown,) on the 1st of July, 1830.

Isaac Busbey	Samuel Lilly, Esq.
Frederick S. Barnard	Samuel Mayer
Samuel Bowers	Margaret Mause
Thomas Dennison	Enoch Marvin, Esq.
Christian Hanes	John Pimm
Baltzer Hesson	Wm. Reed
Michael Kitzmiller	Henry Sponseller
John Kean Carrol	Thomas Simpson
John Kunkel	James Spensel
Andrew Little	Martin Wild.
Robert M'Laren	

F. LEAS, P. M.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion among the Creditors of *JOHN GALLOWAY*, deceased, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, the assetts of the Estate of said deceased, in the hands of Thomas J. Cooper and John S. Galloway, Executors of the last Will, &c. of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 20th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M—where all persons interested will please attend.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
J. M. STEVENSON,
Z. HERBERT, } Auditors.

June 29. 4t

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of

LUMBER,

at all times for sale, at Eib's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of *SEASONED & DRY LUMBER*, always kept on hand and for sale by

LOWMISTER, TILDON, & Co.

May 4. 3m

COCKEY'S HOTEL,

WESTMINSTER, Md.

THIS Establishment is now opened for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, who may be assured that every possible attention will be bestowed to ensure their comfort and convenience. The House being large and commodious. Private Families and Select Parties can be at all times provided with distinct apartments and separate accommodations.

Westminster, Md. June 29. 4t

NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE TWELFTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 17th of July.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	35	do	100
1	do	10,000	51	do	50
1	do	2,500	51	do	40
1	do	1,505	51	do	30
5	do	1,000	102	do	25
5	do	500	102	do	20
5	do	400	1479	do	10
10	do	300	11475	do	5
20	do	200			

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, July 6. td

If you want a Chance,
You must buy a TICKET—
You can see at a glance,
You might happen to hit it.

☞During **CLARKSON'S** Administration, of a few months only, at Dame FORTUNE'S

LUCKY HOME,

He has scattered a good deal of the Needful,

AMONG WHICH WAS

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30 20, AND 10.

☞**Saturday week will** be the next day of distribution. You will not get a FORTUNE, if you do not call and see

CLARKSON.

July 6. td

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business,

WILL be taken at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

June 29.

TEMPERANCE.

From the U. S. Catholic Miscellany.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The following is an interesting letter from Doctor DOYLE, Roman Catholic bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, to the Secretary of the Dublin Temperance Society, on the evils of Intemperance, and the means of its suppression:—

CARLOW, March 8, 1830.

My Dear Sir: I am greatly indebted to the committee of the Dublin Temperance Society, for the very beautiful copy of the pamphlets published for them, which you have had the goodness, in the most obliging manner, to convey to me. Will you be pleased to offer for me to the respected gentlemen forming the committee, my best thanks; and to accept for yourself, not my acknowledgments only of the many marks of your attention which I have received, but what you seem to set some value upon—the expression of my full and entire approval of the good work you are promoting, and of my earnest hope that it may proceed and prosper to the utmost extent of your desire.

The society may calculate on my zealous co-operation with them in seeking to check, if not to put an end to, the intemperate use of Ardent Spirits; for how could I, or any clergyman, employed in sowing the gospel seed, be truly solicitous for its growth and increase, unless we are anxious also to prepare the ground wherein it is sown? To us, above all others, it should be a subject of gratulation and thanksgiving to find numerous bodies of intelligent, virtuous and influential men, united, as the Temperance Societies are, in a league of brotherly love against vices, which, at this day, is the greatest obstacle to the propagation, in Ireland, of gospel truth, and pure and undefiled religion.

Clergymen, of whatever creed, labor to enforce the divine morality of the gospel; they often complain, and justly, that their labors in the pulpit are not seconded abroad by heads of families: but here are societies, whose active members are cordially united, without danger of jealousy or division, in seeking to stem a torrent of iniquity, which, like the mountain flood, is gradually covering a portion of the Lord's vineyard. No person whose attention is directed to public morals, can fail to see, and almost touch, the evils of Drunkenness. Disease, poverty, and even death in its most ignominious shape, grow naturally and quickly out of Drunkenness. This vice enters like oil into the bones of a man, and is transmitted with his blood as an inheritance of wo to his children—it wastes his property, enfeebles his mind, breaks down his frame, exposes his soul to almost certain perdition, and ruins his posterity. How, therefore, can any clergyman, who labors to establish the kingdom of God in the hearts of the people, fail to rejoice, when he sees good men of all classes come forward, zealously and disinterestedly, to assist him in turning away their less fortunate brethren from the most absorbing vice—that root of all evil in Ireland—excessive drinking? I call it the root and foundation of evil, for verily I don't know any vice that has not its origin in drunkenness, or does not receive increase from it.

I am not competent to judge—I do not stop to inquire—whether the means employed by the Temperance Societies are those of all others best calculated to promote the end in view—most probably they are the very best of all the means which are at present practicable; but even if they were not, and if these societies did not present to us, as a proof of their efficacy, a great portion of the American people, and not a few of our own, reclaimed from drunkenness, yet, in my opinion, they deserve, on their own merits, our best support—for your rules are good—they are unmixed with any evil—their excellence and perfection are their only reputed faults; but certainly, we who believe that "the kingdom of heaven is taken by violence, and that the violent bear it away," should not lightly reject a mode of reforming public morals, whose only imputed fault is, that it proposes to men the perfection of living soberly and justly in this world.

But even if the rules be too perfect for the generality of men—of men who are not conscious of any fault in using spirits moderately after meals in their houses, and who are not generous enough to make sacrifices for the edification or reformation of their weaker brethren, yet it is good to present to those men also examples of social perfection—of great self denial—and of privations freely borne for the permanent good of others.

Men oftentimes approve of what they have not courage to practice, and applaud, or even imitate at a humble distance, that excellence to which they themselves do not hope to arrive, so, many persons who may not become members of your society, will approve and applaud your rules—will even observe them in spirit, and promote a feeling in favor of them, which will operate slowly, perhaps, but steadily, in support of the good cause of temperance and sobriety. Such men will not give the name of enthusiasm to the perfection of virtue. Indeed, the Divine Economy, amongst the means of reforming men, has been careful always to set before them, like shining lights, individuals of the most heroic virtue, and the contemplation of the superior excellence of such high-gifted persons has ever been to others a warning against evil, and an incitement to good. This consideration tends to confirm me in the opinion that your society has acted wisely in the framing and adoption of its rules, and that the imputed fault of their too great rigour or perfection is a mark of their wisdom, and a presage of their future insufficiency.

What you want is publicity. Few persons could read your admirable little tracts and not be more or less reformed; they have increased and sharpened even my habitual horror of drunkenness. Would to God, that the press, with its mighty power, could be engaged to give to your publications the place which is sometimes allotted in its pages to extracts of those light and frivolous works which are impairing the character and vitiating the literature of our age. The introduction of many of your pamphlets into those establishments which supply books to country schools, would be another easy mode of propagating widely much useful knowledge, free from every taint. But I have trespassed exceedingly upon your time, and, with great respect, have the honor to be, my dear sir, your faithful humble servant in Christ,

† J. DOYLE.

To Doctor Harvey, Secretary of the Dublin Temperance Society.

POETRY.

LOOK ALOFT.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eyes should grow dim, and thy caution depart—
"Look aloft" and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend, who embrac'd in prosperity's glow
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are array'd,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret
"Look aloft" to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the son of thy heart—
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,
"Look aloft," from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where "affection is ever in bloom."

And oh! when death comes, in terrors to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft" and depart!

MISCELLANY.

Ceremonious Drinking in China.—The parties arise from their chairs, with their wine cups held in both hands, and proceed to the middle of the room.—They then raise their cups as high as their mouth, and lower them again until they almost touch the ground, the lower the more polite. This process is repeated three, six or nine times, each watching the other's motions with the greatest exactness; nor will one of them drink before the other, until, after repeated attempts, their cups meet their mouths at one and the same instant, when they empty them, and turn them so as to expose the inside, and shew that every drop has been drunk. After this, they hold the empty cups, and salute one another in the same manner, retreating by degrees towards their chairs, when they sit down to resume their functions at the repast.—Here, sometimes, a polite contention takes place who shall be seated the first, and it is not decided until a number of ceremonious bows, nods, curvings of the bodies, and motions of the hands, when they contrive to lower themselves into their chairs at one and the same moment.—*Dobell's China.*

Dandies.—Two whiskered dandies, with hair enough under their chins to make a grenadier's cap, went the other day to the British institution. On reading the inscription over the door, "No dogs admitted," the foremost turned to his friend, and wittily observed, "You must go back, Fred., you see they don't admit you." "Oh don't be frightened, gentlemen," said the doorkeeper, "you may both go in," adding, as he quietly pocketed the cash, "the regulation does not extend to *puppies.*"

A woman purchasing cups and saucers not more than a thousand miles from here, was asked what color she would have. 'Why, I ar'n't pertic'lar,' says she, 'any color that won't show dirt.'—*Camden Journal.*

The Farmer.—He who is lord of the soil on which he treads, and can point to his houses and barns—his fields teeming with grain, and covered with flocks and herds—and can say, "these are mine"—is truly one of the happiest men which the world can produce.

If your enemy is forced to have recourse to a lie to blacken you, consider what a pleasure it is to think of your having supported such a character as to render it impossible for malice to hurt you without the aid of falsehood.

Have no fellowship with bad company. The man who would draw you into sinful indulgencies, or attempt to undermine your principles and your virtue, regard as the enemy of your soul, and regard him as you would a fiend from the pit. Aim, in all things, to have a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man. Nothing is so essential to your safety, as a tender, faithful conscience; and such a conscience you can maintain, only by yielding implicit obedience to its dictates. Resolve, then, never to violate the principles of reason and virtue.—Keep close in the path of duty. It is the only path of safety, honor, and happiness. *Owen.*

Value of a Newspaper.—The following paragraph is from a late Pittsburg Gazette. The inuendo as to the general advantage of "having a newspaper about a house," or disadvantage of the absence of these vehicles of multifarious information, to the region which they do not penetrate—is, we believe, in the main, both striking and true.—There is no possible mode, in the present day, by which an equal amount of practical knowledge of public affairs, of men and things—useful, necessary information—can be obtained at so cheap a rate, as through the medium of the NEWSPAPERS. If it be for the interest of the craft to propagate this truth—being TRUE, it is no less the interest of the Great Public to be actively impressed with it. The *profit* may thence be reciprocal. *Balt. Pat.*

"*The Census.*—The Marshal has just informed us, that in the course of taking the Census, he discovers a great difference between the families who take a newspaper, and those who do not; and that wherever he finds a paper lying about a house, the inhabitants give him every facility in performing his duty, while in those houses where no paper is found, great reluctance to expose their numbers is evinced."

SHEEP.

M. C. CLARKSON

Has just received from Huntingdon county,

350 prime Keeping Sheep,

nearly all Wethers—which he will sell low, if application is made soon. Apply at his Store.

June 29. 3t

COCHRY'S HOTEL,

WESTMINSTER, Md.

THIS Establishment is now opened for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, who may be assured that every possible attention will be bestowed to ensure their comfort and convenience. The House being large and commodious, Private Families and Select Parties can be at all times provided with distinct apartments and separate accommodations.

Westminster, Md. June 29. 4t

BARGAINS.

J. B. DANNER,

HAVING purchased the Store of Gen. T. C. Miller, on the 17th of May last, and immediately made the finest additions to the Stock that were ever brought to the House—has again received, and is now opening, a SECOND SUPPLY, not to be surpassed by any, comprising every Article of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE,
China, Glass & Queensware,
Leghorn, Straw, & Gimp Bonnets,
COACH & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Grindstones, of a superior quality,
and a general assortment of
WEAVERS' REEDS, made by A. Utz:

All of which he invites the Public to call and examine; and he assures them, that his Goods shall not be excelled in quality, nor his prices in moderation, by any.

Gettysburg, June 29. tf

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion among the Creditors of *JOHN GALLOWAY*, deceased, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, the assetts of the Estate of said deceased, in the hands of Thomas J. Cooper and John S. Galloway, Executors of the last Will, &c. of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 20th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
J. M. STEVENSON,
Z. HERBERT, } Auditors.

June 29. 4t

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of

LUMBER,

ta all times for sale, at Eib's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of *SEASONED & DRY LUMBER*, always kept on hand and for sale by

LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.

May 4. 3m

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 23d of August next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. JOHN OSBORN.

June 29. 3t

CRADLES! SCYTHES!

JOSEPH LITTLE,

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, and intends continuing to manufacture,

CRADLES,

of the most superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. His Cradles are insured, and he flatters himself, that all who will try them, will have no cause to be dissatisfied with their purchase. He also has on hand, and will continue to keep, a supply of the very best Grass Mowing

SCYTHES,

ready hung for use—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.

☞**He has removed his** Shop from David Little's, to the Building adjoining his present Dwelling-house, in Middle-street, directly opposite the Methodist Church—where the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, May 11. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

IRON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as

Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,
Gig Tire, do.
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,
Square and Round Iron,
Scollop Iron,
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,
Band and Strap Iron,
Bar-Iron, assorted,
Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of, on the most accommodating terms, for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf

Old Iron

WILL be received at my Iron-Store, in exchange for new, at the customary prices.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

Pocket-Book Found.

A fair-leather *POCKET-BOOK* was found yesterday, about 10 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Taneytown. The owner can have it, by calling at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel," and paying for this advertisement.

June 22. 3t

EDIFICE

OF THE

Theological Seminary,

AT GETTYSBURG.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers, who have been constituted a Building Committee by the Board of Directors, on or before the *first of September next*, for erecting and putting under roof suitable buildings for said Seminary, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions: The whole building to be 100 feet, viz: the centre building 50 feet square, two stories, each 14 feet high, with two Wings, 30 by 25, three stories, each 9 feet high. The wall of the first story of the centre building is to be 18 inches thick, the second story & Wings to be 14 inches: to be covered with joint shingles of white pine. The whole is to be of brick, and the exterior to be rough cast. The contractor or contractors will be required to complete the whole of his or their engagements, in one year after notice shall have been given them of the acceptance of their proposals. A plan of the building may be seen by calling on either of the Subscribers, and further particulars given. It is expected that ample security for a faithful performance of the work will accompany each proposal.

C. A. MORRIS, } York.
JOHN DEMUTH, }
GEO. TROSTLE, Gettysburg.
GEO. RIGER, } Hagerstown.
S. EICHELBERGER, }

May 25. cow41

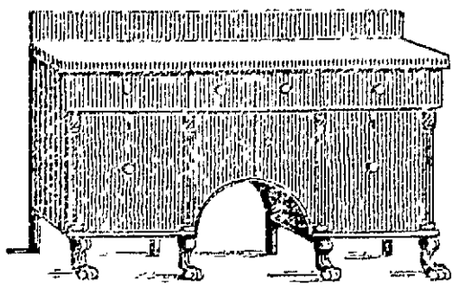
AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business,

WILL be taken at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

June 29.



CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his Friends and Customers, and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business, in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most *FASHIONABLE WORK;*—which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

☞He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of the different kinds of

FURNITURE,

of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable. His terms are Cash; but he will take Country Produce and Lumber in exchange—for which he will allow the highest prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

D. HEAGY would also inform the Public, that he has procured a

Turning Machinery,

with which he intends to execute all work appertaining to it—such as *Hatters' Blocks, Carriage and Waggon Hubs, &c.* which he will warrant to be done in a workmanlike manner.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the right for SAMUEL DAVIS'

Patent Bedstead,

a new and useful improvement, will keep them ready made at his Shop.—Any person wishing to purchase, can be accommodated immediately.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, June 8. tf

RECOMMENDATION.

We have examined DAVIS' *Patent Bedstead*, as made by Mr. D. Heagy, of this place, and consider this to be the best plan on which Bedsteads ever have been made, for convenience and firmness.

B. GILBERT,
WM. GILLESPIE,
A. WALTER, Jr.

AMERICAN

Stenographic Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6, North Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of American Stenography,—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has passed through seven large editions, and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copper-plate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of printed lectures, or periodical numbers, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labor and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in minutes and hours, that which must otherwise require days and weeks.

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a Miniature Encyclopædia, or General Cabinet, embracing in its course a concise view or epitome of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of [illegible] and politics. As a matter of great consequence to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common-Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labor: for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common-Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

1. To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful.
2. To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit.
3. To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place

TERMS.—For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, $2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or $2 50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent. for services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used, may no doubt be gratified by calling on Postmasters, who have been generally supplied with an Introduction to the system above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July next, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

Philadelphia, June 29.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Publisher of the Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, proposes, in conjunction with LOUIS A. GODEY, to commence, on the first of July next,

A Monthly Literary Miscellany,

UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE.

THIS work will be devoted especially to the service of the LADIES, and, looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American Periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style which the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respect at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, though original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they will never be introduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines to be provided for the purpose of selection, will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable to the LADY'S BOOK, which, when republished, will possess, for all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility to the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed too, that a MISCELLANY deserving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy of the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, will be found MUSIC, including notices of new compositions, with occasional disquisitions on the science, and reports of such NEW SONGS as may be thought worthy to be so distinguished; BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES, TALES, and INTERESTING NARRATIVES from writers of real talent; the FASHIONS, with an illustrative engraving quarterly, fancifully colored.—This department will be under the superintendence of persons well versed in the art, and no pains will be spared to render it not the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and sports which are generally regarded as improving to both health and beauty, among which RIDING and DANCING may be specified; with appropriate wood cuts by skilful artists—POETRY, of course, will be one of the departments to which great attention will be paid; and EMBROIDERY, the POETRY OF NEEDLE WORK, will fill its due space. On this latter subject it will be difficult to find contributors who can write clearly, but the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Each number will contain a piece of MUSIC, one COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING, and at least four WOOD CUTS illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest London or Paris FASHIONS. The subscription price will be $3 per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent. semi annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation. Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY & Co.

Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

☞*Subscriptions received at this Office.*

THE INDIANS.

The following is a second Proclamation, issued by his Excellency Governor Gilmer, regarding the Cherokee Indians in that State:—

A PROCLAMATION, by His Excellency George R. Gilmer, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the State of Georgia, and the Militia thereof.

Whereas it has been discovered that the lands in the territory now occupied by the Cherokee Indians within the limits of this State, abound with valuable minerals, and especially gold—and whereas the State of Georgia has the fee simple title to said lands, and the entire and exclusive property in the gold and silver therein—and whereas numerous persons, citizens of this and other States, together with the Indian occupants of said territory, taking advantage of the law of this State, by which its jurisdiction over said territory was not assumed until the first day of June last past, have engaged in digging for gold in said land, and taking therefrom great amounts in value, thereby appropriating riches to themselves, which of right equally belong to every other citizen of the State, and in violation of the rights of the State, and to the injury of the public resources—and whereas the absence of legal restraints, and the nature of their pursuits, have caused a state of society to exists among said persons, too disorderly to be permitted to continue—and whereas by the act of the last Legislature to add the territory within the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, included in the limits of this State, to the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnet, Hall, and Habersham, and to render void and disannul all Cherokee laws, the jurisdiction of this State is now extended over said territory, and all persons therein made subject thereto:

Now, for the purpose of removing all persons from the lands of this State in the territory aforesaid, except such as are permitted by the laws or assent of this State to occupy the same; to secure to the State its property in the minerals therein, and to put an end to the lawless state of society which has hitherto existed among the gold diggers in said territory, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, notifying all persons whom it may concern, that the jurisdiction of this State is now extended over all the territory in the occupancy of the Cherokees included within the limits of this State, and which was by an act passed by the State Legislature of this State, made a part of the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnet, Hall, and Habersham, and that all persons residing therein, are subject to said jurisdiction; and to warn all persons, whether of this or other States, or Indian occupants, to cease all further trespass upon the property of this State, and especially from taking any gold or silver from lands included within the territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and so as aforesaid added to the counties aforesaid, and to direct all persons to quit possession of said lands and depart from said territory without delay, except such as by law or the assent of the State are permitted to occupy the same, and require all officers of the State within the counties aforesaid to be vigilant in enforcing the laws for protection of public property, and especially to prevent any further trespasses upon the land of the State, or the taking any gold or silver therefrom.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at the State House in Milledgeville, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of American Independence the fifty-fourth.

GEO. R. GILMER.

By the Governor—
EVERARD HAMILTON, *Sec'y of State.*

We commend this document to the special attention of the persons who maintain the justice, moderation, kindness, and clemency of the State of Georgia towards the Indians, and of the equity and mildness of their law extending jurisdiction over them. No force, we are told, no violence was to be used; if they wish to emigrate they might; if they choose to remain on their lands, all that would be required of them would be, to submit to the laws of the State, just as the other inhabitants of Georgia did; and that in all respects, except a few trifling ones, such as being disqualified to testify, &c. they would be upon the same footing as the white inhabitants. He claims that *the fee simple title to the Indian lands belongs to the State, as well as the exclusive property to the gold and silver therein;* and under this idea, he issues the above recited proclamation, warning all persons, and among them *the Indian occupants of the lands, to desist from digging for and taking any gold and silver therefrom; and ordering all persons, except such as are by law, or the assent of the State, permitted to occupy the same, to quit the possession, and depart from said lands.*

With the same propriety, and the same species of justice, moderation, equity, and kindness, might the State of Georgia order the Indian occupants to desist from reaping the fruits of their own labors in the crops of corn, cotton, &c. that may be growing on the ground, and, indeed, they may proceed still further, and demand of them the rents and profits in arrear for the use of the lands ever since the peace of 1783.

What upright, honest man, what friend to justice and the laws, will say, that the language made use of by us a few days since, when speaking of this act of the State of Georgia, was not strictly just and appropriate? It's an act of unqualified injustice and oppression; and its object is plunder and devastation. There is not an act recited in the manifesto of France against the Dey of Algiers, that bears any comparison with its atrocity.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

FOREIGN.

From the Village Record.

Those who have taken interest enough to note our course, know, that we long ago, and often, expressed surprise that Britain should have permitted the Russian to extend his conquest in Turkey. So different seemed the policy of the British Cabinet from that which had formerly actuated her councils, to us it seemed inexplicable. But Greece being made into a separate kingdom, and Leopold, to whom Britain had given the heiress of her throne, which, had she lived, would have been shared with that Prince, and inherited by their children, who may, therefore, be justly regarded as a Briton in heart and interest, being appointed King, resolves the difficulty, and satisfactorily accounts for the concurrence of the Cabinet of St. James in a policy, which, perhaps, she could not have changed; and reconciled her to conquests which she was in no situation successfully to resist. Russia then has gained what she chooses to retain of the victories of Count Diebitsch. Great Britain takes possession of Greece, and will exercise her sovereign influence; but what gains France? We do not recollect to have seen, until recently, the fact stated, that when the three nations—Britain, Russia, and France, were about to dispose of the Grecian throne; Russia placed, with seeming liberality, her suffrage in the hands of France. King Charles, therefore, had two voices in the selection, and Great Britain but one; yet Leopold, a British subject, raised by the favor, living in princely splendor on the bounty of England, received the unanimous vote, and Greece is placed, through him, under the controlling influence of Great Britain. A-gain, what does France gain? Where or what is her equivalent? But take one step further. France not only sent her fleet to co-operate with that of the British and Russian, at Navarino; but she also sent out an army of several thousand men, and incurred very heavy pecuniary expenses, far exceeding those of Great Britain. To us, at this distance, it would seem strange that France should beat the bush so effectually and then let Russia and England catch the bird. Certainly it would not be in accordance with her usual sagacious policy to play cat to the British and Russians, using her paw to draw the Turkish chesnuts out of the fire, claiming none for herself and leaving the whole to them. The object to which these observations point, must already be obvious. Great Britain sees, apparently without interest or alarm, formidable preparations making in France for the invasion of Africa; and we think there is some ground to conclude that there is an understanding between the three powers, namely—that France may indemnify herself and find an equivalent in the conquest of Algiers.

If this be a correct view of the subject, the French Army, if successful, will, of course, retain permanent possession of their conquests, and the Barbarian power on the Mediterranean be soon extinguished. Averse as we are to war and conquests, it is an event we wonder has been so long postponed; and which would give us but little regret to see accomplished. The Mediterranean coast of Africa is susceptible of high and lovely cultivation:—We look anxiously to the result.

A thought further presses upon our minds which may as well be expressed here. The internal state of France is much agitated, the old Revolutionary and Bonapartean parties, united, being too strong for that of the Bourbon.—All the military men owe their fortunes and distinction to leaders, and to a system, foreign from that of the present dynasty on the throne. Thousands trace poverty and misfortune to the return of Louis. Such a state of things is certainly a source of endless perplexity and embarrassment, perhaps danger. What is to be done? Policy would seem to point to some [illegible] which would lead off the public mind into new channels of thought—revive the French ruling passion, the love of Glory, connecting it with the returned government—give employment to military men, who in poverty and idleness might prove dangerous—or kill them off—bring up other men—new heroes into notice—who owe their fortunes to the throne, and who will attach to themselves and of course to their friends, popular favor, and throw into the shade former achievements by more recent victories, and thus afford quiet to the interior—derange the present organization of party, and give great additional strength to the reigning family. Again we say—we look to the movements in France—the attack on Algiers with lively interest; and shall not fail to keep our readers fully informed of the very latest news from the theatre of war. We have already published several articles on the subject, among the rest, the French semi-official Manifesto, giving the causes of invasion, and shall still be on the alert for every thing interesting, upon this, at present, most momentous movement going on in the civilized world.

THE SOUTH.

We are glad to see Tennessee papers reproving the violent Nullifying doctrine of the South-Carolina Owen Glendowers. From the Nashville "Whig and Banner, we copy.—*Record.*

From the Nashville Whig and Banner.

Some of the prominent prints in S Carolina still continue to publish articles disgracefully violent, indicating a criminal contempt for the Union. Among these the Columbia Telescope and Charleston Mercury are most conspicuous. A correspondent of the latter occupies a column in that paper of the 22d ult. chiefly with arguments to show that South-Carolina, and Charleston in particular, would sustain but little injury, and derive much benefit, from a dissolution of the Union. For example, he states as a consequence of such an event—

"Charleston becomes a free port instantly: will she lose by that measure? Suppose for a moment, that our port is a free port—free for all nations to come and sell, and to come and buy, upon the most advantageous terms, on a duty of 5 and 10 per cent. Suppose it: can you help forming the picture of our State doubling in wealth and population within ten years? Would not Charleston, as a free port, double the value at once of every acre of land in its vicinity? Lastly, what would be the value of U States' stock on the exchange of London or Amsterdam, when it was known that one of the U. States had been compelled to dissolve the partnership? Where would be the trade of the North in such a case? No, sir, the North is too wise to drive us to extremity. Their members in Congress have been so accustomed to our blustering, that they are persuaded we are too pusillanimous to act Once annul the Tariff laws as to South-Carolina, and declare the Union dissolved if they are not formally repealed, or reduced to the rates of 1816, by the first day of March, 1831—and, my life on it, the system of robbery is ended, and our evils redressed. If so, most heartily shall I rejoice, and cling to an Union governed under a fair and honest construction of the Constitution! If not, the sooner we get rid of a connection between the plunderers and the plundered, the better;—the better for the State, and still more so for Charleston."

The use of such language is little calculated to make friends for South-Carolina, or to procure the repeal of the offensive laws. We have too much respect for that patriotic and magnanimous State, to believe that such sentiments are concurred in, or such articles approved by any considerable portion of its respectable inhabitants.—The principal evil of such publications is that they tend to create a corresponding feeling of hostility, and to induce a reciprocation of violence, that must operate unpleasantly upon our intercourse as fellow-citizens of the same great republic, and gradually wear away that mutual attachment, esteem and respect, so essential to our national harmony and prosperity. The writers and publishers of such inflammatory articles are not entitled to the appellation either of patriots or of sages.

The best toast we have read is the following, which alludes to Professor Cooper's sentiment, that it was time for the South to calculate the value of the Union.

"*The Union.*—Heaven forbid that *any* man should be *able* to *calculate* its value."

Cruelty.—A Negro Male Slave was lately executed in Abbeville District, S. Carolina, according to the sentence of a Magistrate's Court, by suspending or chaining him to a stake over a number of fagots or other combustible matter, and burning to death. The offence for which he was indicted, was for "grievously wounding a white person, with intent to kill."—What a relic of barbarity!

VARIOUS MATTERS.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

The Sunbury Gazetteer states, that the stage that runs from that place to Harrisburg, ran over a steep bank, in consequence of the horses taking fright—one of which was killed, and the others badly hurt. The passengers in the stage escaped unhurt; but *Frazer Montgomery*, of Perry county, who was seated with the driver, was killed, and the driver severely injured. *Vol.*

The Bank Robbery.—The Directors of the Branch Bank, after further investigation, have discovered that Fuller is a defalcator to the amount of $17,800, over and above the sum of $40,000 which he took with him from the bank on Monday. There can now be no doubt that he has been for several years pursuing his depredations, as we suggested on Wednesday. The fraud was discovered on examination of the returns of bonds sent for collection from the Custom-house.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Zanesville, Ohio Republican.

INDIGNITIES TO GEN. JACKSON.

We learn with regret, that in several places, the indignation of the people towards General Jackson on account of his late conduct, broke out or was expressed to him on his route Westward, in a very improper manner.—Besides various taunting questions as to the state in which he found the Frederick and Rockville road, we understand some people at Wheeling, where he was expected to arrive at night, prepared a transparent coffin with the intention of burying his effigy in the middle of the turnpike He prudently stopped 3 miles short of the town, at Steenrod's, where he spent the night, and the next day drove through the town without stopping, and embarked on board the steam boat Gondola, where his passage had been previously engaged.

Although many may feel just indignation at the deception which has been used with regard to the opinion of Gen. Jackson, and the injury which his veto upon Internal Improvements inflicts upon the people of the West, they should have respect enough for themselves to commit no outrage. The constitutional method of expressing their opinion is through the ballot-box, and the time will arrive when sentence of condemnation will be heard.

Early Roasting Ears.—Roating Ears were pulled, in perfection, in the garden of Mr. Parker Blood, in our town, on Wednesday week last, 30th June—The seed was brought from Canada, and the corn comes to perfection about one month earlier than common corn.

Hagerstown Torch Light.

Working Men.—A new paper has been established in New-York, entitled "*The Friend of Equal Rights*" It takes for its motto the following significant sentence:—"All Children have equal right to maintenance and education; all mankind, at the age of maturity, to equal property." The advertisement is signed by Alexander Ming and Thos. Skidmore, editors and proprietors, who have undertaken the laudable task of persuading society to divide the earnings of the sober and industrious among the profligate and lazy.—*Volunteer.*

It may appear incredible at this day, nevertheless it is true, that so lately as the year 1793, five bags of cotton from the United States of America, were advertised in a Liverpool paper to be sold by auction in three lots.—There are those yet in active business in New-York who remember when cotton was an article so little understood, that sea island and upland were offered at the same price; and when the late venerable and virtuous JAY made his celebrated treaty with Britain, he did not know that cotton was the produce of the States. What a striking contrast within the compass of less than half a century!! Five bags of American cotton in the year 1793, to be sold in *three* lots—against near a million of bags annually exported from the United States.

It appears by the Governor's Proclamation, that the new Constitution of the State of Virginia has been ratified by a majority of 10,462 A new election for members of the next Legislature, will take place in October: the election which was made at the usual time (in April last) being superseded and set aside by the adoption of the Constitution.

A young man passed through Buffalo, on his way to Michigan, who measured *six feet nine inches and a half.* He was a native of Concord, N. H. On visiting the steam-boat, he felt rather disappointed at not finding a birth sufficiently long to accommodate him—a by-stander, however, consoled him by [illegible] would have the advantage over his fellow passengers, as he might wade ashore.

From the American Volunteer.

It will be seen by John Dugan's letter, in this paper, that the English Government has commenced the transportation of their *paupers* to this country, finding it easier to pay their passage, than to support them.—The next thing we expect to hear, will be, that *America* will be made by them, a "*Botany Bay,*" for the reception of their *rogues* and *raparees.* "Johnny Bull" had better be cautious, lest he gets his *horns* knocked off.

To the Editors of the Norfolk Beacon.

GENTLEMEN: The importance of the following information to the United States' Government, respecting emigration, will, I trust, induce you to insert it, in your columns.

The ship Anacreon, from Liverpool, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, the 17th June, with one hundred and sixty eight passengers, three-fourths of whom were *English paupers*, sent out by subscription from the different parishes; and of these three-fourths the greater part was from the age of fifty to sixty years, many grandfathers and mothers being amongst them. This is a specimen of the boasted independence of John Bull. England, never satisfied, envying every happier country, has hit upon this new experiment of raising the cry of her beggary in a country, where she failed in establishing her curfew bell, to regulate the hours of day light, or has not the gratification of seeing her peelers stationed in your towns, villages, and upon your cross-roads, to disturb the peace of the inhabitants and oppress the industrious farmer. Being delayed in Liverpool, for upwards of a month, and seeing the description of persons I had to travel with, I made myself as much acquainted with this new system as possible, from the different parish officers, who brought these miserable families in droves from the interior of the country. There was one of them, a Mr. Ludlow, from the parish of Lair, in Leicestershire, with whom I had an opportunity of conversing more or less every day, during my stay: for the parish officer, when he brings a certain number of families with him, is sure to remain until he sees them to sea, lest any discouragement should take place, or that they should return to the parish: and in many instances, the parish officer imposes so much upon these creatures as to make them believe he is going to America with them to see the Government there provide for them, or in the event of their not being comfortably situated to bring them back to England after the expiration of three months. But when he gets them a few miles out at sea, returns in the pilot boat, to their great astonishment, leaving some person to inform them they have no more claim on the charity of the parish after they leave the Kingdom, with an injunction not to return, even should they get means to do so. I asked Mr. Ludlow if he thought it honorable, or common honesty, in England to send her paupers to the United States, or how they would receive cargoes of beggars from another country; but he answered me that he was not an advocate for it, but there were meetings held through every parish in England, and they came to this resolution, that such is the distress of the agricultural ists, from the many demands made on them, they should devise some means to lighten their burdens; and emigration they thought, if properly carried on, would be most effectual, as they got shut of a pauper for four pounds ten shillings, (a sum sufficient to pay the passage and buy provisions for one) who might remain a parish charge for many years. Yours, &c.

JOHN DUGAN,

The only Irishman who travelled by the Anacreon.

P. S. In my next letter I will give other particulars respecting emigration, as the subject cannot be too well known to those whose interest it must be to provide against the fraud.

Strange attempt to Murder!—A few nights since as one of the officers of the Customs of this District was about retiring to bed, in one of our public houses, he was alarmed by the report of a musket or pistol, apparently very near him; the ball of which grazed his head—knocked him over and put out his light. He halloed murder! murder! lustily, which brought the landlord and others to his rescue. They could perceive no one in the room but the wounded man; neither could they smell powder, but he still vociferated that he was wounded, and calling their attention to the *blood*, that was trickling down his face The assassin was at last discovered secreted in the Bar room, and proved to be a—*ginger beer bottle* that, by the aid of the warm day, had worked its contents up to the desperate resolution of attempting the life of a worthy man. [illegible] that it was the cork that hit him, and what he supposed blood, was the beer that so unceremoniously followed the cork.

Eastport paper.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JULY 13.

☞We have received the 1st No. of "The Lady's Book," published by Louis A. Godey and Co. Philadelphia—the prospectus of which will be found in our fourth page. It is got up in superior style, and will bear a high rank among the periodicals of the day.

☞The stranger who was arrested in this county and committed to prison, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Peters, of Northampton county, was re-examined on Tuesday last, and sufficient evidence not appearing against him, was discharged.

BEAT THIS!

A stalk of Oats, raised on the farm of Dr. JOSEPH A. SHORB, in Germany township, was left at this office a few days since, which measured, when pulled, full *six feet!*

☞Mr. SHEFFER has politely sent us the following statement of the population of Hamilton, Berwick and Conowago townships, in this county—the enumeration of which he has just completed. Two families in Berwick, and one in Conowago, were not enumerated when Mr. S. wrote, the heads of them being absent.

	Hamilton	Berwick	Conowago
Free white males,	520	681	427
Free white females,	524	708	420
Free persons of color,	3	18	17
Slaves for years,	0	1	6
Total,	1047	1408	870
Population in 1820,	1075	1207	839
Increase,		201	31
Decrease,	28		

Berlin contains 456 inhabitants; increase, in ten years, 38. Abbottstown contains 302; decrease, 11. Oxford contains 209; increase, 67. M'Sherrystown contains 197; increase, 6.

"In the midst of life, we are in death."

A black man, named PHILIP DISNICK, in the employment of Mr. Forry, of this town, fell with his hand upon a nail, which was exposed in a board in the stable, on Sabbath week. Lock-jaw ensued—and he died on Saturday last.

Lamentable Accident—Mr. HUGH MAGOFFIN, son of Capt. John Magoffin, of Clarence Hollow, Erie county, N. Y. (and formerly of this county,) was killed a short time since by a stroke from the limb of a tree which he was in the act of felling. He has left a wife and two children.

A great Republican Festival was held in Washington City on the 5th, by the friends of the American System, Internal Improvement, and of HENRY CLAY. About 300 gentlemen dined—and their toasts and proceedings occupy nearly seven columns of the National Intelligencer. From the general sentiment in every part of the country, *Henry Clay* is completely before the people as a Candidate for the next Presidency, and with a brilliant prospect of success.

Erratum.—By the transposition of a figure 3, in part of our impression last week, the increase of the population of Harrisburg was made 3131, instead of 1313.

From Europe.—Accounts from England to the 24th of May, represent the King's health as improving—but no confident hopes were entertained of his recovery.

There has been a partial change in the French Ministry, which has given rise to great political speculation.

It is reported, that the Spanish government will not any longer support Don Miguel of Portugal; and that the question of overturning the Usurper is a subject of discussion between England and Spain.

ACCIDENTS.

Mr. JOHN DUNNING, of Washington City, was killed by the wadding from a cannon, at the celebration of the 5th.—He had incautiously passed before it, at the moment of its discharge.

Mr. WM. CURREY, of Uniontown, Md. on the same day, when in the act of reaching for the well-bucket, lost his balance and was precipitated to the bottom of the well, about 30 feet, from whence he was brought up a corpse.

On the same day, a lady in N. York, had an eye destroyed by the explosion of a fire-cracker thrown in her face by a thoughtless boy. It struck her eye at the moment of explosion, and tore the ball quite from the socket.

On the same evening, at Albany, when the mail was delivering at the post-office, one of the stages started without the driver, was upset, and two of the passengers were very seriously injured.

[The marvel is, that ten accidents of this kind do not occur, to one that does. The custom of leaving horses in this careless manner, both at taverns and post offices, is almost universal.—A prudent traveller will always look to the lines, when the coach stops, himself.] *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mr. ANSON NICHOLS, of Sheffield, Ohio, was killed on the 19th ult. by a stroke of lightning descending a tree, under which he had sought a shelter, during a violent thunder storm.

Mr. SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Baltimore, was killed on Tuesday last, by being thrown from his gig, at the first toll-gate on the Washington road.

NEWBURG, (N. Y.) July 1.

Fatal Accident.—We understand that on the 28th ult. at Low Point in Duchess county, a number of individuals were engaged in launching a steam boat, and ordered a quantity of cream of tartar, to be mixed with the spruce beer drank on the occasion, but that unfortunately, instead of the article intended, *arsenic* was mixed with the beer, and out of twenty individuals poisoned, five it is said are now dead, and many of the remainder will not probably survive.

FULLER, *the Bank Robber.*—By slips from the Boston Patriot, the N. Y. Commercial learns, that about 3 or half past 3 o'clock, on Monday morning, Fuller, who by defalcations and appropriation of $40,000, the receipts of the day, had, as receiving teller, defrauded the Branch Bank of the U. S. in Boston of about $57,000, sent for Mr. Frothingham, the cashier, delivered himself up at his own house, and gave into Mr. F's possession all but $2000 of the $40,000. He was greatly agitated; and about 4 o'clock on the morning of Monday, when all was joyous on account of the dawning of the nation's jubilee, he was conducted to prison and left to ruminate on the sure reward of extravagance and folly. The Boston Commercial Gazette says:

We have been informed, that about three o'clock on Monday morning, he had sealed up and directed to Mr. Frothingham upwards of Thirty-nine Thousand Dollars, and proceeded himself to a place from which to take his departure from the city, being apprehensive he could no longer conceal himself therein. But on his way, consideration "like a guardian angel" came, and suggested to him it would be better to submit to the laws, than to wander a fugitive from justice, without a place on the earth whereon to rest the sole of his foot. He accordingly turned towards his own house, awoke his family, sent for Mr. Frothingham, delivered him the money, and asked Mr. F. to go with him to Mr. Madlam, under keeper of the prison, to whom he delivered up himself about daylight, and went into gaol as a voluntary prisoner.

As Fuller has saved the Bank the $2,500, offered as a reward, and delivered up nearly all the $40,000, it may be presumed that the sentence will be mitigated. It is said that his bonds will cover much of the $17,000 previously unaccounted for. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A gentleman from the West assures us that Gen. Jackson was very coolly received on his whole route, and that he very visibly felt it. *Bull. Pat.*

A passenger in one of the Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia, was robbed on Wednesday night last, of thirty-two one hundred dollar Bills of the U. S Bank. It was taken from his watch fob, while he was asleep in his birth with his pantaloons on. The villain substituted a thin glove carefully wrapped up, to prevent any immediate knowledge of the loss.

"A FLYING CABINET."

There is not now at Washington City one of the Heads of Departments. "So general an absence of the high officers of the Government, (says the Intelligencer,) is unusual, if not unprecedented."

The late Morgan Trials at Lockport.

During the trial of Col. Jewett, keeper of the Fort, two or three witnesses refused to testify or give answers to certain questions. From a published report of the trial, we extract the following particulars of the affair:

ORSAMUS TURNER, called as witness. [A number of questions here follow in the report, with their answers by Mr. T. going to shew that he knew of no *plan* being adopted to carry off Morgan; and the report continues—]

The question next asked was whether he was at the Fort, at any time during the month of September?

Mr. Turner objected to answering this question, and asked permission of the court to consult with counsel. The court granted leave,—and adjourned.

Thursday Morning.—Orsamus Turner, was again called. The last question waived by by the counsel, and he now asked:

"Was Jewett, the defendant, one of the persons consulted with in relation to separating Morgan from his friends at Batavia, as one of the means of suppressing the publication of his book?"

Mr. Turner objected to answering, on the ground that it might render him infamous, and that it might implicate him in a criminal charge.

The court decided that it could not render him infamous. In relation to the other ground the judge said it was no objection that the answer to the question put, that the next question might be objectionable, and decided that he was bound to answer.

Mr. Turner refused to answer, and the court imposed on him a fine of $250, and to be imprisoned 30 days.

The counsel for the people then asked Mr. Turner: "Do you know that the defendant consented or agreed to prepare the magazine at Fort Niagara, for the reception and confinement of William Morgan?"

Mr. Turner refused to answer on the grounds before stated, and the question was varied: He then said, that he had never heard him admit that the magazine might be used for that purpose. He did not know that the defendant consented or agreed that the magazine might be used for the purpose of confining Morgan.

The question second above proposed was now put again, and he answered that he did not know, or that he had no positive proof.

The question next put, was: "Do you know whether the defendant was applied to for a place in or about Fort Niagara, for the purpose of confining William Morgan?"

Mr. Turner refused to answer on the ground before stated. The judge decided that he was bound to answer, and sentenced him, for contempt, to 30 days imprisonment.

Mr. Turner was still retained upon the stand, and further stated that he never heard a conversation between the defendant and one or more other persons, in which the defendant admitted that he had been applied to to prepare a place for the reception of Morgan.

The next question put: "Was you ever present, where the defendant was, when the subject of preparing a place in Fort Niagara, or at any other place in the county of Niagara, for the confinement of Morgan, was discussed in the presence of the defendant?"

Mr. Turner refused to anwer, and the Court sentenced him to 30 days imprisonment.

The counsel again questioned him, and he said that he formerly testified before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Turner was then dismissed from the stand, and committed to prison.

Eli Bruce—Called as a witness, refused to be sworn, stating that he had once consented to testify and that as he believed it had been of no service, he should decline. The court ordered him to be imprisoned 30 days in the jail of Ontario.

John Whitney—Called as a witness, refused to be sworn, saying that he was not in the enjoyment of any of the rights and privileges of a citizen, and that as his body was kept in confinement, he preferred confining his mind also. The Court ordered him to be imprisoned 30 days in the jail of Ontario, and to pay a fine of $250.

The reporter adds, that "had Mr. Turner lisped a word, or uttered a sentence that would have fixed him at the Fort, or admitted a conversation with any of the alleged abductors, at or about the period of the transaction, and it should hereafter turn out that Morgan was murdered, he might render himself liable to an indictment as one of the murderers. He took this step after mature reflection and by the advice of first rate counsel, and it is still believed that the grounds he assumed come within the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Daniels, on the trial of Mather. Mr. T. has appealed from the decision of the Judge to the Supreme Court, and the case will be argued at the July term."

SLAVE TRADE.

The brig Claudio, which arrived at Sag Harbor on the 30th ult. in thirty-five days from the Island of Ascension, reports that she left his Britannic Majesty's frigate Sybille, Commodore Collier, at that Island. The officers of this ship stated that they had recaptured *twelve thousand* slaves since they had been on the African station.

Six millions four hundred thousand dollars of the public debt were paid off on the 1st inst.

A Nashville (Tenn.) paper of June 12, says—"Accounts continue to reach us of the destructive effects of the Tornado on the night of the 31st ult. Upwards of 50 houses in Rutherford county were either blown down or unroofed; and although many persons have been terribly wounded, yet no deaths in that county are yet heard of.

The expenses for the support of the poor in the City of New-York, for the past year, are stated to have amounted to 124,000 dollars!

Denmark.—Gen. Van Scholten has been despatched by the court of Denmark, to this country, to obtain a relaxation of the Tariff, as it relates to that Kingdom.

CENSUS—continued.

	1820.	1830.	Inc.
Easton, Pa.	2370	3523	1153
Landisburg,	288	338	50
Butler,	225	518	293
New-Bedford, Mass.	3947	8000	4053
Worcester, "	2926	4199	1273
Utica, N. Y.		8320	
Cumberland, Md.		1162	
Lexington, Ky.		5699	
Columbus, Ohio,		2200	
Steubenville,		2934	
Circleville,		1095	
Hamilton,		1078	
Wooster,		967	
Cadiz,		813	
St. Clairsville,		782	

FLOUR, in Baltimore, on Friday, $4 87
CORN, ... 47
RYE, ... 48 *to* 50
OATS, ... 31 *to* 33
WHISKEY, ... 22 *to* 24

DIED,

On Sabbath morning last, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Mr. John Hall, of Menallen township, aged about 4 years.

On the 9th ult. at St. Marie, near Quebec, in Lower Canada, NOUVELLE BEAUCE JACQUES GAGNE, an aged yeoman, and MAGDELEINE MORIN, his wife, both 77 years old. These two persons were born the same day, baptised the same day, made their first communion the same day, died and were buried the same day.

At Rome, about the middle of May, the mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, aged 83 years.

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants, immediately, 4 or 5 good Journeymen Carpenters—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Chambersburg, July 13. 3t

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have claims against the Estate of *PATRICK M'FARLAND*, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, at the house of Mrs. M'Farland, in Abbottstown, on the *13th day of September*, 1830—otherwise they will be excluded from payment. Those who are indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to

MARY A. M'TAGERTT, *Adm'x.*

July 13. 4t

☞**WHO WANTS A Bargain?**

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South, will sell, on the most moderate and favorable terms, his

FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, containing **170 ACRES,** in fine order, on which is a new two-story STONE HOUSE, with a Back Building, a good Barn, an excellent spring and well of water, and running water in most of the fields; also, a new and old ORCHARD, of excellent Fruit.

This Property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms; and

Two Thousand Dollars

of the purchase-money may be paid in *ARTICLES OF TRADE*, such as Dry Goods, Carriages, Hats, &c. &c.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The property can be seen, by applying to John or Francis Rummel, on the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

F. LEAS.

Littles-Town, July 13. tf

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade at Nicholas Moritz's Tavern, in Liberty township, on *Saturday the 14th of August next*, at 12 o'clock, M. precisely. The Rifles will be drawn on said day.

By Order of Capt. HARBAUGH.

July 13. tp

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

Of WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Getty-burg, July 6. tf

DICKINSON COLLEGE,

CARLISLE, Pa.

A New Faculty having been recently organized in this Institution, the Public are informed, that the extended course of instruction, and the improved system of discipline, which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full operation.

OFFICERS.

REV. SAMUEL B. HOW, A. M. *President.*
REV. ALEX'R MCFARLANE, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics.*
CHAS. DEXTER CLEVELAND, A. M. *Professor of Languages.*
HENRY D. ROGERS, A. M. *Professor of Chemistry & Natural Philosophy.*

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Sallust, (Anthon's ed.;) Ovid, (Gould's ed.;) Horace, (Gould's ed.;) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.;) Mythology, (Moritz;) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4 books;) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Virgil's Georgics; Livy, (Folsom's ed.;) Græca Majora, vol. 1; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (finished;) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Græca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintilian; Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.;) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physico Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student is found incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class; but may be restored to his former rank, if he make up his deficiency by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages; in Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; in Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding 42 weeks at $1 25,	$52 50
College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood, &c. &c.	59 50
Washing and lights,	10 00
	$122 00

The price of board varies from $1 to $2 per week. It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, one hundred and twenty-five dollars will cover all the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college building, ARE SUBJECT TO THE DAILY VISITATION OF THE PROFESSORS AND TUTORS.

The government of the institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavors of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralising in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding county fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The first begins upon the day of Commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April: consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.

Carlisle, June 1.

NOTICE.

MY Vendue Notes are now due.—I have left them with A. RUSSELL, Esq. with whom I hope all will call punctually, make payment, and save Costs.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

July 6. 3t

LOST,

ON Wednesday last, between Gettysburg and the residence of the subscriber, in Liberty township, a small

POCKET-BOOK,

containing one Ten Dollar Note on the Bank of Gettysburg. Any person finding the same, and returning them to me, or leaving them with the Editor of the "Sentinel," shall receive One Dollar for his trouble.

JAMES M'CLEARY.

July 6. 3t

THE INDIANS.

The following is a second Proclamation, issued by his Excellency Governor Gilmer, regarding the Cherokee Indians in that State:—

A PROCLAMATION, by His Excellency George R. Gilmer, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the State of Georgia, and the Militia thereof.

Whereas it has been discovered that the lands in the territory now occupied by the Cherokee Indians within the limits of this State, abound with valuable minerals, and especially gold—and whereas the State of Georgia has the fee simple title to said lands, and the entire and exclusive property in the gold and silver therein—and whereas numerous persons, citizens of this and other States, together with the Indian occupants of said territory, taking advantage of the law of this State, by which its jurisdiction over said territory was not assumed until the first day of June last past, have engaged in digging for gold in said land, and taking therefrom great amounts in value, thereby appropriating riches to themselves, which of right equally belong to every other citizen of the State, and in violation of the rights of the State, and to the injury of the public resources—and whereas the absence of legal restraints, and the nature of their pursuits, have caused a state of society to exists among said persons, too disorderly to be permitted to continue—and whereas by the act of the last Legislature to add the territory within the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, included in the limits of this State, to the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnet, Hall, and Habersham, and to render void and disannul all Cherokee laws, the jurisdiction of this State is now extended over said territory, and all persons therein made subject thereto:

Now, for the purpose of removing all persons from the lands of this State in the territory aforesaid, except such as are permitted by the laws or assent of this State to occupy the same; to secure to the State its property in the minerals therein, and to put an end to the lawless state of society which has hitherto existed among the gold diggers in said territory, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, notifying all persons whom it may concern, that the jurisdiction of this State is now extended over all the territory in the occupancy of the Cherokees included within the limits of this State, and which was by an act passed by the State Legislature of this State, made a part of the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnet, Hall, and Habersham, and that all persons residing therein, are subject to said jurisdiction; and to warn all persons, whether of this or other States, or Indian occupants, to cease all further trespass upon the property of this State, and especially from taking any gold or silver from lands included within the territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and so as aforesaid added to the counties aforesaid, and to direct all persons to quit possession of said lands and depart from said territory without delay, except such as by law or the assent of the State are permitted to occupy the same, and require all officers of the State within the counties aforesaid to be vigilant in enforcing the laws for protection of public property, and especially to prevent any further trespasses upon the land of the State, or the taking any gold or silver therefrom.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at the State House in Milledgeville, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of American Independence the fifty-fourth.

GEO. R. GILMER.

By the Governor—
EVERARD HAMILTON, *Sec'y of State.*

We commend this document to the special attention of the persons who maintain the justice, moderation, kindness, and clemency of the State of Georgia towards the Indians, and of the equity and mildness of their law extending jurisdiction over them. No force, we are told, no violence was to be used; if they wish to emigrate they might; if they choose to remain on their lands, all that would be required of them would be, to submit to the laws of the State, just as the other inhabitants of Georgia did; and that in all respects, except a few trifling ones, such as being disqualified to testify, &c. they would be upon the same footing as the white inhabitants. He claims that *the fee simple title to the Indian lands belongs to the State, as well as the exclusive property to the gold and silver therein;* and under this idea, he issues the above recited proclamation, warning all persons, and among them *the Indian occupants of the lands, to desist from digging for, and taking any gold and silver therefrom: and ordering all persons, except such as are by law, or the assent of the State, permitted to occupy the same, to quit the possession, and depart from said lands.*

With the same propriety, and the same species of justice, moderation, equity, and kindness, might the State of Georgia order the Indian occupants to desist from reaping the fruits of their own labors in the crops of corn, cotton, &c. that may be growing on the ground, and, indeed, they may proceed still further, and demand of them the rents and profits in arrear for the use of the lands ever since the peace of 1783.

What upright, honest man, what friend to justice and the laws, will say, that the language made use of by us a few days since, when speaking of this act of the State of Georgia, was not strictly just and appropriate? It is an act of unqualified injustice and oppression; and its object is plunder and devastation. There is not an act recited in the manifesto of France against the Dey of Algiers, that bears any comparison with its atrocity.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

FOREIGN.

From the Village Record.

Those who have taken interest enough to note our course, know, that we long ago, and often, expressed surprise that Britain should have permitted the Russian to extend his conquest in Turkey. So different seemed the policy of the British Cabinet from that which had formerly actuated her councils, to us it seemed inexplicable. But Greece being made into a separate kingdom, and Leopold, to whom Britain had given the heiress of her throne, which, had she lived, would have been shared with that Prince, and inherited by their children, who may, therefore, be justly regarded as a Briton in heart and interest, being appointed King, resolves the difficulty, and satisfactorily accounts for the concurrence of the Cabinet of St. James in a policy, which, perhaps, she could not have changed; and reconciled her to conquests which she was in no situation successfully to resist. Russia then has gained what she chooses to retain of the victories of Count Diebitsch. Great Britain takes possession of Greece, and will exercise her sovereign influence; but what gains France? We do not recollect to have seen, until recently, the fact stated, that when the three nations—Britain, Russia, and France, were about to dispose of the Grecian throne; Russia placed, with seeming liberality, her suffrage in the hands of France. King Charles, therefore, had two voices in the selection, and Great Britain but one; yet Leopold, a British subject, raised by the favor, living in princely splendor on the bounty of England, received the unanimous vote, and Greece is placed, through him, under the controlling influence of Great Britain. Again, what does France gain? Where or what is her equivalent? But take one step further. France not only sent her fleet to co-operate with that of the British and Russian, at Navarino; but she also sent out an army of several thousand men, and incurred very heavy pecuniary expenses, far exceeding those of Great Britain. To us, at this distance, it would seem strange that France should beat the bush so effectually and then let Russia and England catch the bird. Certainly it would not be in accordance with her usual sagacious policy to play cat to the British and Russians, using her paw to draw the Turkish chesnuts out of the fire, claiming none for herself and leaving the whole to them. The object to which these observations point, must already be obvious. Great Britain sees, apparently without interest or alarm, formidable preparations making in France for the invasion of Africa; and we think there is some ground to conclude that there is an understanding between the three powers: namely—that France may indemnify herself and find an equivalent in the conquest of Algiers.

If this be a correct view of the subject, the French Army, if successful, will, of course, retain permanent possession of their conquests, and the Barbarian power on the Mediterranean be soon extinguished. Averse as we are to war and conquests, it is an event we wonder has been so long postponed; and which would give us but little regret to see accomplished. The Mediterranean coast of Africa is susceptible of high and lovely cultivation:—We look anxiously to the result.

—

A thought further presses upon our minds which may as well be expressed here. The internal state of France is much agitated, the old Revolutionary and Bonapartean parties, united, being too strong for that of the Bourbon.—All the military men owe their fortunes and distinction to leaders, and to a system, foreign from that of the present dynasty on the throne. Thousands trace poverty and misfortune to the return of Louis. Such a state of things is certainly a source of endless perplexity and embarrassment, perhaps danger. What is to be done?—Policy would seem to point to some plan which would lead off the public mind into new channels of thought—revive the French ruling passion, the love of Glory, connecting it with the returned government—give employment to military men, who in poverty and idleness might prove dangerous—or kill them off—bring up other men—new heroes into notice—who owe their fortunes to the throne, and who will attach to themselves and of course to their friends, popular favor, and throw into the shade former achievements by more recent victories, and thus afford quiet to the interior—derange the present organization of party, and give great additional strength to the reigning family. Again we say—we look to the movements in France—the attack on Algiers with lively interest; and shall not fail to keep our readers fully informed of the very latest news from the theatre of war. We have already published several articles on the subject, among the rest, the French semi-official Manifesto, giving the causes of invasion, and shall still be on the alert for every thing interesting, upon this, at present, most momentous movement going on in the civilized world.

THE SOUTH.

We are glad to see Tennessee papers reproving the violent Nullifying doctrine of the South-Carolina Owen Glendowers. From the Nashville "Whig and Banner, we copy.—*Record.*

From the Nashville Whig and Banner.

Some of the prominent prints in S. Carolina still continue to publish articles disgracefully violent, indicating a criminal contempt for the Union. Among these the Columbia Telescope and Charleston Mercury are most conspicuous. A correspondent of the latter occupies a column in that paper of the 22d ult. chiefly with arguments to show that South-Carolina, and Charleston in particular, would sustain but little injury, and derive much benefit, from a dissolution of the Union. For example, he states as a consequence of such an event—

"Charleston becomes a free port instantly: will she lose by that measure? Suppose for a moment, that our port is a free port—free for all nations to come and sell, and to come and buy, upon the most advantageous terms, on a duty of 5 and 10 per cent. Suppose it: can you help forming the picture of our State doubling in wealth and population within ten years? Would not Charleston, as a free port, double the value at once of every acre of land in its vicinity? Lastly, what would be the value of U States' stock on the exchange of London or Amsterdam, when it was known that one of the U. States had been compelled to dissolve the partnership? Where would be the trade of the North in such a case? No, sir, the North is too wise to drive us to extremity. Their members in Congress have been so accustomed to our blustering, that they are persuaded we are too pusillanimous to act. Once annul the Tariff laws as to South-Carolina, and declare the Union dissolved if they are not formally repealed, or reduced to the rates of 1816, by the first day of March, 1831—and, my life on it, the system of robbery is ended, and our evils redressed. If so, most heartily shall I rejoice, and cling to an Union governed under a fair and honest construction of the Constitution! If not, the sooner we get rid of a connection between the plunderers and the plundered, the better:—the better for the State, and still more so for Charleston."

The use of such language is little calculated to make friends for South-Carolina, or to procure the repeal of the offensive laws. We have too much respect for that patriotic and magnanimous State, to believe that such sentiments are concurred in, or such articles approved by any considerable portion of its respectable inhabitants.—The principal evil of such publications is that they tend to create a corresponding feeling of hostility, and to induce a reciprocation of violence, that must operate unpleasantly upon our intercourse as fellow-citizens of the same great republic, and gradually wear away that mutual attachment, esteem and respect, so essential to our national harmony and prosperity. The writers and publishers of such inflammatory articles are not entitled to the appellation either of patriots or of sages.

—

The best toast we have read is the following, which alludes to Professor Cooper's sentiment, that it was time for the South to calculate the value of the Union.

"*The Union*—Heaven forbid that *any* man should be *able* to *calculate* its value."

—

Cruelty.—A Negro Male Slave was lately executed in Abbeville District, S. Carolina, according to the sentence of a Magistrate's Court, by suspending or chaining him to a stake over a number of faggots or other combustible matter, and burning to death. The offence for which he was indicted, was for "grievously wounding and bruising a white person, with intent to kill."—What a relic of barbarity!

VARIOUS MATTERS.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

The Sunbury Gazetteer states, that the stage that runs from that place to Harrisburg, ran over a steep bank, in consequence of the horses taking fright—one of which was killed, and the others badly hurt. The passengers in the stage escaped unhurt; but *Frazer Montgomery*, of Perry county, who was seated with the driver, was killed, and the driver severely injured. *Vol.*

—

The Bank Robbery.—The Directors of the Branch Bank, after further investigation, have discovered that Fuller is a defalcator to the amount of $17,800, over and above the sum of $40,000 which he took with him from the bank on Monday. There can now be no doubt that he has been for several years pursuing his depredations, as we suggested on Wednesday. The fraud was discovered on examination of the returns of bonds sent for collection from the Custom-house.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Zanesville, Ohio Republican.

INDIGNITIES TO GEN. JACKSON.

We learn with regret, that in several places, the indignation of the people towards General Jackson on account of his late conduct, broke out or was expressed to him on his route Westward, in a very improper manner.—Besides various taunting questions as to the state in which he found the Frederick and Rockville road, we understand some people at Wheeling, where he was expected to arrive at night, prepared a transparent coffin with the intention of burying his effigy in the middle of the turnpike. He prudently stopped 3 miles short of the town, at Steenrod's, where he spent the night, and the next day drove through the town without stopping, and embarked on board the steam boat Gondola, where his passage had been previously engaged.

Although many may feel just indignation at the deception which has been used with regard to the opinion of Gen. Jackson, and the injury which his veto upon Internal Improvements inflicts upon the people of the West, they should have respect enough for themselves to commit no outrage. The constitutional method of expressing their opinion is through the ballot-box, and the time will arrive when sentence of condemnation will be heard.

—

Early Roasting Ears.—Roating Ears were pulled, in perfection, in the garden of Mr. Parker Blood, in our town, on Wednesday week last, 30th June.—The seed was brought from Canada, and the corn comes to perfection about one month earlier than common corn.

Hagerstown Torch Light.

—

Working Men.—A new paper has been established in New-York, entitled "*The Friend of Equal Rights.*" It takes for its motto the following significant sentence:—"All Children have equal right to maintenance and education; all mankind, at the age of maturity, to equal property." The advertisement is signed by Alexander Ming and Thos. Skidmore, editors and proprietors, who have undertaken the laudable task of persuading society to divide the earnings of the sober and industrious among the profligate and lazy.—*Volunteer.*

—

It may appear incredible at this day, nevertheless it is true, that so lately as the year 1795, five bags of cotton from the United States of America, were advertised in a Liverpool paper to be sold by auction in three lots.—There are those yet in active business in New York who remember when cotton was an article so little understood, that sea island and upland were offered at the same price; and when the late venerable and virtuous JAY made his celebrated treaty with Britain, he did not know that cotton was the produce of the States. What a striking contrast within the compass of less than half a century!! Five bags of American cotton in the year 1795, to be sold in *three* lots—against near a million of bags annually exported from the United States.

—

It appears by the Governor's Proclamation, that the new Constitution of the State of Virginia has been ratified by a majority of 10,162. A new election for members of the next Legislature, will take place in October: the election which was made at the usual time (in April last) being superseded and set aside by the adoption of the Constitution.

—

A young man passed through Buffalo, on his way to Michigan, who measured *six feet nine inches and a half.* He was a native of Concord, N. H. On visiting the steamboats, he felt rather disappointed at not finding a berth sufficiently long to accommodate him—a bystander, however, was led him by remarking, that if the boat upset, he would have the advantage over his fellow passengers, as he might wade ashore.

From the American Volunteer.

It will be seen by John Dugan's letter, in this paper, that the English Government has commenced the transportation of their *paupers* to this country; finding it easier to pay their passage, than to support them.—The next thing we expect to hear, will be, that *America* will be made by them, a "*Botany Bay,*" for the reception of their *rogues* and *rapatrees.* "Johnny Bull" had better be cautious, lest he gets his *horns* knocked off.

—

To the Editors of the Norfolk Beacon.

GENTLEMEN: The importance of the following information to the United States' Government, respecting emigration, will, I trust, induce you to insert it, in your columns.

The ship Anacreon, from Liverpool, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, the 17th June, with one hundred and sixty eight passengers, three-fourths of whom were *English paupers*, sent out by subscription from the different parishes; and of these three-fourths the greater part was from the age of fifty to sixty years, many grandfathers and mothers being amongst them. This is a specimen of the boasted independence of John Bull. England, never satisfied, envying every happier country, has hit upon this new experiment of raising the cry of her beggary in a country, where she failed in establishing her curfew bell, to regulate the hours of day light, or has not the gratification of seeing her peelers stationed in your towns, villages, and upon your cross-roads, to disturb the peace of the inhabitants and oppress the industrious farmer. Being delayed in Liverpool, for upwards of a month, and seeing the description of persons I had to travel with, I made myself as much acquainted with this new system as possible, from the different parish officers, who brought these miserable families in droves from the interior of the country. There was one of them, a Mr. Ludlow, from the parish of Lair, in Leicestershire, with whom I had an opportunity of conversing more or less every day, during my stay: for the parish officer, when he brings a certain number of families with him, is sure to remain until he sees them to sea, lest any discouragement should take place, or that they should return to the parish: and in many instances, the parish officer imposes so much upon these creatures as to make them believe he is going to America with them to see the Government there provide for them, or in the event of their not being comfortably situated to bring them back to England after the expiration of three months. But when he gets them a few miles out at sea, returns in the pilot boat, to their great astonishment, leaving some person to inform them they have no more claim on the charity of the parish after they leave the Kingdom, with an injunction not to return, even should they get means to do so. I asked Mr. Ludlow if he thought it honorable, or common honesty, in England to send her paupers to the United States, or how they would receive cargoes of beggars from another country; but he answered me that he was not an advocate for it, but there were meetings held through every parish in England, and they came to this resolution, that such is the distress of the agriculturalists, from the many demands made on them, they should devise some means to lighten their burdens; and emigration they thought, if properly carried on, would be most effectual, as they got shut of a pauper for four pounds ten shillings, (a sum sufficient to pay the passage and buy provisions for one) who might remain a parish charge for many years. Yours, &c.

JOHN DUGAN,

The only Irishman who travelled by the Anacreon.

P. S. In my next letter I will give other particulars respecting emigration, as the subject cannot be too well known to those whose interest it must be to provide against the fraud.

—

Strange attempt to Murder!—A few nights since as one of the officers of the Customs of this District was about retiring to bed, in one of our public houses, he was alarmed by the report of a musket or pistol, apparently very near him: the ball of which grazed his head—knocked him over and put out his light. He hallooed murder! murder! lustily, which brought the landlord and others to his rescue. They could perceive no one in the room but the wounded man; neither could they smell powder, but he still vociferated that he was wounded, and calling their attention to the *blood*, that was trickling down his face. The assassin was at last discovered secreted in the bar room, and proved to be a—*ginger beer bottle* that, by the aid of the warm day, had worked its contents up to the desperate resolution of attempting the life of a worthy man. It is needless to add that it was the cork that hit him, and what he supposed blood was the beer that so unceremoniously followed the cork. *Eastport paper.*

POETRY.

"Every soul knoweth its own bitterness"

STANZAS.

There's many a brow that wears a smile
Above a heart of care,
And many a laughing eye conceals
The writhings of despair:
We would not that the world should see
The bosom's dark recess;
We would not that the world should know
Its utter lonelinesss.

The crowded hall—the joyous scene
Cannot dispel our grief;
In pleasure's gaudy glittering train
In vain we seek relief;
There lurks a sorrow in the heart—
A deep corroding care—
We turn us from the mirthful throng
To view the anguish there.

And vain are beauty's smiles, to light
The ruins of the soul,
And worse than vain the maddening draught,
The wine cup and the bowl;
Its pleasures like the fitful blaze
Within the silent tomb,
Whose flickering light but shows more clear,
Its sad funereal gloom.

In vain we seek in solitude
The calmness of repose;
In vain we court the silent grove,
Neglectful of our woes;
Grief still will hover o'er the soul,
And we must yet endure
Misfortune that no charms may heal,
No human art may cure.

MISCELLANY.

CASPER KARLINSKI,

A POLISH ANECDOTE.

In the course of the sanguinary war which was carried on between the Swedes and the Poles in the sixteenth century, respecting the right of Sigismund III the King of Poland, to the throne of Sweden, the Swedish usurper prepared to invade Poland with the whole force of his Kingdom. Sigismund, unable to make head in the field against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy, contented himself with reinforcing the garrisons of his frontier towns, and placing in chief command a warrior of approved courage and fidelity.

Among others, the King selected Casper Karlinski, as one on whom he could safely rely in the emergencies of his situation. He was a nobleman then advanced in years and renowned among his countrymen, not so much for his wealth or his rank, as for the dauntless valor he had displayed in the service of his native land. He willingly obeyed the commands of his sovereign, and repaired immediately to the fortress of Oliftzyn, the post assigned him.

A formidable body soon made their appearance before Oliftzyn, and a threatening summons was sent to Karlinski. His answer was—"I will obey no orders but those of my king, and will keep the faith I have pledged to him untarnished until death." The enemy changed their mode of attack, and made him the most splendid offers—a seat in the senate, the highest rank and boundless possessions, if he would surrender Oliftzyn and embrace their party. Karlinski treated their bribes even with greater scorn than their threats. The hostile leaders set before him the disposition of the contending forces—the weakness of his side, and the consequent dangers to which he exposed himself by his obstinacy. Karlinski saw only the peril of his country, and remained equally inflexible. Convinced at last of his unbending integrity, and confident of victory, the enemy made a furious attack upon the castle; but through the strength of the walls, the bravery of the besieged, and still more the skill of their gallant commander, they were repulsed with immense slaughter.

The foe were discouraged by this defeat, but still determined in the attempt to gain by stratagem what negotiation and force had alike failed in procuring for them. Every disposition was therefore made, as if they intended another assault. The gallant Karlinski

"on the heights array'd
His trusty warriors, few, but undismay'd,"

and relying on his good cause, and the bravery of his followers, excited as it was by their recent victory, looked fearlessly on the result of the approaching conflict. The adversary advanced still nearer and nearer; they were already within gunshot of the castle walls, when the front rank unfolded, and an armed man, leading a woman by the hand with a child in her arms, came forward. The besieged gazed on one another in astonishment at the unexpected appearance; and Karlinski, as if spell-bound, remained looking on it for some time in mute amazement—all on a sudden he uttered a loud cry, and exclaimed, "Gracious heaven! it is my son! my Sigismund!" and fell motionless on the ramparts.

It was indeed his son, whom the enemy, at the instigation of a friend, had [illegible] with his nurse and carried a way; hoping through this expedient to be able to advance to the castle walls [illegible] the ramparts.

Their cunning was at first successful. The besieged, from the love of their adored commander, dared not discharge a single cannon, and the Swedes approached undisturbed, almost to the foot of the walls, and prepared to scale them. Karlinski at this moment recovered his senses, but it was only to suffer greater anguish. He saw the danger, but no means of averting it without a sacrifice too dreadful to think of. "I have lost," he cried out in a despairing voice, "seven brave sons have I lost in battle for my country, and is this last sacrifice required of me?" A death-like silence ensued, broken only by the cries of the child, whose features could now be distinctly traced, as he was still carried in the advance of the onward-moving ranks. Karlinski at last seemed inspired with superhuman strength—he snatched the lighted brand from one of the gunners—"Heavens! (he cried) I was a Pole before I was a father," and with his own hand discharged the gun which was to be a signal for a general volley. A tremendous fire was immediately poured from every battlement; it swept away to death Karlinski's infant, and great multitudes of the enemy; the besieged made a vigorous sally. Karlinski was completely victorious.

A DEPLORABLE SCENE.

The following melancholy picture of poverty and starvation is given in a foreign paper, the Tralee Mercury:—

Three fellow creatures have perished in this neighborhood, the victims of hunger and cold. A poor woman with her two children, driven by griping poverty to seek that sustenance which nature wants, by begging for it among the humane and charitable, in making her way from one village to another, had to pass through a tract of unsheltered bog, about six or seven miles to the north east of Killarney, in the centre of which they were found by a countryman on Sunday morning, having, in all probability, been so since the preceding Friday, which was rather a severe and bitter day. They were strangers here, and were not recognised, save as having been seen during the previous week begging from house to house in the usual manner, and it is supposed that the poor woman, exhausted from previous sufferings and want, had not sufficient strength to make her way in the tempestuous weather, through this black moor, but sunk down midway to rise no more. The poor little innocents who accompanied her, being out of view of any house, and unable for to act of themselves, sat down with her, and night overtaking them they perished together. The spectacle presented by the clay-cold group and the conviction of the beholder of the manner of their death, were irresistibly affecting. The mother of this little family, rather a young woman, of mild and interesting features, lay extended on her back at full length as if asleep; supported in her right arm, and on which it rested, lay the body of her younger child, a female about four years old, and with its face downwards: across the parent's knees as if embracing them, lay a fine boy, apparently of the age of eight years. The scene was indescribably moving and heart-rending—Their habiliments were wretched and ragged, denoting extreme destitution and poverty of no recent date; the scanty and miserable attire of the whole three, being scarcely sufficient to give shelter to a single limb. What a crying and cruel sin that some parochial refuge is not afforded in cases of such utter and hopeless deprivation! An inquest being held, and all the circumstances investigated as far as possible, the jury returned a verdict of—"died of cold and exhaustion."

PERUVIAN FEMALES.

They become mothers at an age which, in England, is considered little more than that of childhood; but here it is rather unusual to see an Indian girl, who has passed her fifteenth year, without her *waw-waw* (child) upon her back. At one time the Spanish government passed a law, enacting that all Indians of the age of fifteen should marry; and fixing the age of fourteen for the male Indians, and thirteen for the females, as a fit and proper age to enter the marriage state. It has been truly observed, that, under the ripening sun of this climate, the charms and beauties of the female sex are developed long before they put forth their blossoms in northern regions. Their decay, however, is equally premature; women may be seen old at twenty.—The dress of the female Indians consists of a petticoat worn much shorter by the unmarried than by those that are married, and a scarf of sundry colours round the shoulders, which is pinned on one side of the chest with a *topa*, a large silver pin, occasionally of handsome workmanship; but sometimes [illegible] which being pointed, serves as a pin, in a manner similar to that in which the [illegible] ry to fasten their garments. *Cholas*, those descended from Spanish and Indian parents, and whom some call "native peasants," are very fond of dress and ornament; I have seen them with *topas* of gold, set with pearls and precious stones of considerable value.

Temple's Travels.

LIGHT OF THE MOON.

The reason why the moon, when eclipsed, that is, when passing through the shadow cast by the earth on the side away from the sun, is almost quite invisible, is, that there are no similar bodies bearing literally on the moon to share their light with it. And the reason why our nights on earth are darker than the shadows behind a house or rock in the sunshine of day, is merely that there are not other earths near us to reflect light into the great night shadow of the earth, as there are other houses and rocks to illumine the day-shadow of these. The moon is the only light-reflecting body which the earth has near it; and we perceive how much less dark the night shadow is when the moon is so placed as to bear upon it.—The eclipsed moon, again, is invisible, because facing the shadowed part of the earth; but when the moon is in the situation called new moon, the bright crescent, or part directly illuminated by the sun, is always seen to be surrounding the shaded part, as if holding the old moon in its arms; that is, the shaded side of the moon is then, in a degree, visible to us, because facing the enlightened side of the earth. Many persons have doubted whether the light of the moon could be altogether the reflected light of the sun; the moon appearing to them more luminous than any opaque body on earth merely exposed to the sun's rays. Their error has arisen from their contrasting the moon, while returning direct sunshine, with the shadows of night on the earth around them. But could they then see, on a hill near them, a white tower or other object scattering light, as when receiving the rays of a meridian sun, that object would appear to them to be on fire, and, therefore, much brighter than the moon. The moon, when above the horizon in the day-time, is perfectly visible on earth, and is then throwing towards the earth as much light as during the night; but the day-moon does not appear more luminous than any small white cloud, and altho' visible every day, except near the change, many persons have passed their lives without ever observing it. The full moon gives to the earth only about a one hundred thousandth part as much light as the sun.—*Arnott.*

How to gain Riches and Respectability.—Gentle reader, would you be rich and respectable, cease to look abroad for sudden wealth 'to pour in upon you like a mountain torrent;' attend to your farm, your shop, your merchandise, and your profession, understandingly and diligently; know your own plan and pursue it steadily, remembering 'a rolling stone gathers no moss;' do your work well and in season; see that all your concerns are kept in order, and every thing fitted for what it is designed: contribute cheerfully and with a liberal hand to objects of usefulness and public improvement, regarding with anxious solicitude the interests of education, of the christian church, and of your beloved country; discountenancing by every possible means, idle and vicious habits, and promote by your example, and with all your energies, good conduct and vital piety in the circle in which you move; let no circumstance or exigency of life make you guilty of a dishonorable act; in short, bend all the powers of your immortal mind to the faithful discharge of your duty to yourself, your neighbors, your country, and your God, and you cannot fail of complete success; but with the approbation and smiles of approving Heaven, you will secure to yourself riches and affluence, and the character of an honest, intelligent, and independent American citizen, and cause your name to live after you in long and venerated remembrance.

We have before us, says the Philadelphia U. States' Gazette, a letter from a highly respectable physician of this city, to a distinguished philanthropist, in which is given the distressing details of a case of *mania-a potu*, in a young man about 20 years of age—The cause of the *disease* of the youth, is referred, by the physician, to the habit of the mother, who administered to the patient, when he was an infant, small quantities of ardent spirits, with a view of correcting internal weakness; and this early sip of the poison, infused into his nutriment, produced a fondness for it that was never conquered, and which will probably be indulged until the powers of physical resistance are destroyed, and the poor wretch dies a *drunkard.*

The government at Rome, as in other parts of the world, has lately pub- [illegible] siderable discussion.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

The following curious comparative calculations are taken from a new work by M. Balbi, entitled "The French Monarchy compared with the other principal States of the Globe." The entire table is as curious as interesting:

Proportion of Revenue to Population.

	Every Inhabitant.
Great Britain	£2 12 4
France	1 4 1
The Netherlands	1 0 9
Prussia	0 13 7
United States	0 9 7
Austria	0 8 1
Russia	6 4 9

Proportion of debt to Population.

	Every Inhabitant.
Great Britain	£34 15 2
The Netherlands	24 12 0
France	5 16 0
Austria	1 25 0
United States	1 7 2
Prussia	1 4 2
Russia	0 16 8

Proportion of army to Population.

Russia 1 soldier to	57 inhab'ts.
Prussia	80
Austria	118
France	138
The Netherlands	149
Great Britain	229
United States	1977

Proportion of the fleet to Population.

Vessels of the Line and Frigates.

Great Britain 1 to	82,976 inhab'ts.
Sweden & Norway	154,640
The Netherlands	170,556
France	290,908
United States	316,000
Russia	686,350
Austria	2,606

Proportion of representation to Population.

	Deputies.	Inhabitants
Norway has	75 or 1 to every	14,000
Great Britain	658 or 1 to every	35,433
Netherlands	110 or 1 to every	55,845
United States	187 or 1 to every	60,120
France	430 or 1 to every	74,418

The Church of England.—There are in the gift of the Crown, 558 rectories, in the patronage of the bishops 592, and in the patronage of deans and chapters 190. The University of Oxford appoints to 202, the University of Cambridge to 152, and other collegiate establishments appoint to 39. In the patronage of private individuals, there are 3,444 rectories, and 3,175 vicarages. There resides in the crown the patronage of 490 vicarages, in the bishops 709, in deans and chapters 762, in the university of Oxford 112, in the university of Cambridge 131, and in other collegiate establishments 107.—In addition to these, there are 649 chapels in the patronage of private persons, making the number of benefices in England, amount to 11,342.

Cow Cabbage.—This is the name of a vegetable recently introduced into this country. It is from six to twelve feet high, and affords abundant supply of green fodder for cattle. The stalks live four years. In France they are permitted to stand out all winter, but in this country they should be defended from the frost by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top. The New England Farmer states that sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for a cow a year; and, as the side shoots only are to be used, it lasts four years without fresh planting. A square of sixty feet will contain 256 plants, four feet apart, or 16 more than four cows require for a year's provender, without the aid of any other food."

CATERPILLARS.

Happening to look over an almanac, published in 1802, we found a receipt for the destruction of caterpillars.—We tried it, and, we are happy to say, with complete success. It is briefly this: Take a long reed or pole, and tie a piece of sponge at the end—dip this in spirits of turpentine, and conduct it to the nests—the spirits will penetrate them and affect the vermin to such a degree that in ten minutes thereafter they will be completely destroyed.—With one gill of this spirits, we were enabled to cleanse five trees of these destructive vermin. Our author says trees do not receive the slightest injury by using this remedy.

Schuylkill Journ.

New-York and Philadelphia papers contain the advertisement of an American firm, who have established themselves as commission merchants in *Constantinople.*

When certain persons abuse us, let us ask ourselves what description of persons it is that they admire; we shall often find this a very consolatory question.

Dr. Conquest, of London, has lately succeeded in curing hydrocephalus by drawing the water from the head, by the delicate operation of tapping.

Elijah Hurst, of Tennessee, has been fined one hundred dollars for vio- [illegible] lections.

☞ The following has been forwarded to us for insertion as an Advertisement:

TRUE Copy of the Inquisition, held on the dead body of JAMES LAUGHEAD, at Johnze Hooker's, on the 6th day of May, 1830, in Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Md.

On the examination of the Jurors, after being sworn, to wit: John C. Risler, Jacob Weller, B. S. John Arthur, D. Lugisland, Henry Firor, Charles Donnelly, Henry Fundenburg, William Lover, Christian Weller, Jacob Lidie, Samuel Heard, Martin Rouzer, and William Sifton—The said Jurors on oath declare that, in their opinion, he, the said Laughead, came to his death, by getting up in the night from his lodging, and by some mischance or accident had fell from a window of the second story of the house of said Johnze Hooker, in the town aforesaid; which, from appearance, was the occasion of his death—and further said Jurors say not.

I do hereby certify, that the above statement is a true Copy, taken from the original Inquest, held on the day and place aforesaid. Witness my hand this 8th day of June, 1830.

JAS. HAMMETT,
For the Coroner of Frederick county, Md.
July 6.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 23d of August next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. — JOHN OSBORN.

June 29. 3t

THE LADY'S BOOK.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Publisher of the Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, proposes, in conjunction with LOUIS A. GODEY, to commence, on the first of July next,

A Monthly Literary Miscellany,

UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE.

THIS work will be devoted especially to the service of the LADIES, and, looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American Periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style which the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respect at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, though original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they will never be introduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines to be provided for the purpose of selection, will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable to the LADY'S BOOK, which, when republished, will possess, for all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility to the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed too, that a MISCELLANY deserving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy of the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, will be found MUSIC, including notices of new compositions, with occasional disquisitions on the science, and reports of such NEW SONGS as may be thought worthy to be so distinguished; BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTS, TALES, and INTERESTING NARRATIVES from writers of real talent; the FASHIONS, with an illustrative engraving quarterly, fancifully colored.—This department will be under the superintendence of persons well versed in the art, and no pains will be spared to render it not the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and sports which are generally regarded as improving to both health and beauty, among which RIDING and DANCING may be specified; with appropriate wood cuts by skilful artists.—POETRY, of course, will be one of the departments to which great attention will be paid; and FRANKNITRY, the POETRY OF NEEDLE WORK, will fill its due space. On this latter subject it will be difficult to find contributors who can write clearly, but the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Each number will contain a piece of MUSIC, one COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING, and at least four WOOD CUTS illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest London or Paris FASHIONS. The subscription price will be $3 per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent. semi annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation. Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY & Co.
Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

☞ BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.